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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 15,462. 號二十六百四千五萬一第 日十三月九年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1907. 二拜禮 號五月一十年七零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1907.

It has been noted before how the cause of peace is being served by the multiplication of ententes and conventions. The way all the Powers are now amicably involved would seem to be the surest guarantee against avoidable war. The extremists who pin their faith to the Hague ideal will say that treaties have failed in the past to prevent war, but that is a cheap argument, and applies with equal force to arbitration and the reduction of armaments. It has been pointed out repeatedly that under the most complete arrangements for international law the Powers would have to maintain forces to deal with such of their number as might repudiate, in certain circumstances, their submission to such an international tribunal. In brief, as we said during the opening stages of the last war, international law necessitates an international police force to enforce it. It is not war in general, then, that should be preached against, but the easily avoidable conflicts, such as the one which the irresponsible Press of America would like to precipitate with Japan, or such as the halfpenny ghouls of Fleet Street periodically dream of among the European Powers. These mischief-makers ought to be completely foiled by the international arrangements of the last year or two. The latest example is the Anglo-Russian agree-

ment, which may, we trust, for a long time lay the bogie on the frontiers of our Indian Empire, and supplement the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a very effective way. There will be patriotic Britons who will regret the expense of pulling the Tibetan chestnut out of the fire for China, and who will doubt if British interests in Persia have been sufficiently emphasised by this understanding; but on the whole it is a comfortable settlement of a group of troubles that leaves the Government's hands free to cope with Young India and the Kera HARDIN crew. There is still the question of British interests in the Persian Gulf, but while the agreement holds good, there seems small likelihood of friction arising on that head. Russia has made an important admission which Sir Edward Grey thus notes in a despatch to Sir A. Nicolson:

The Arrangement respecting Persia is limited to the regions of that country touching the respective frontiers of Great Britain and Russia in Asia, and the Persian Gulf is not part of those regions, and is only partly in Persian territory. It has not therefore been considered appropriate to introduce into the Convention a positive declaration respecting special interests possessed by Great Britain in the Gulf, the result of British action in those waters for more than a hundred years.

His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the question will not give rise to difficulties between the two Governments should developments arise which make further discussion affecting British interests in the Gulf necessary. For the Russian Government have in the course of the negotiations leading up to the conclusion of this Arrangement explicitly stated that they do not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf—a statement of which His Majesty's Government have formally taken note.

In order to make it quite clear that the present Arrangement is not intended to affect the position in the Gulf, and does not imply any change of policy respecting it on the part of Great Britain, His Majesty's Government think it desirable to draw attention to previous declarations of British policy, and to reaffirm generally previous statements as to British interests in the Persian Gulf and the importance of maintaining them.

His Majesty's Government will continue to direct all their efforts to the preservation of the status quo in the Gulf and the maintenance of British trade in doing so, they have no desire to exclude the legitimate trade of any other Power.

Persia's integrity and independence is mutually recognised by the contracting Powers, who delimit the areas adjoining their boundaries in which they will leave each other a free hand with regard to political and commercial concessions, avoiding competition. The status quo in Afghanistan is affirmed, with Great Britain's paramount influence amply recognized. Russia resigns all pretensions to meddle there, and Britain promises not to attempt any such intrigues as have been alleged, with some reason, against Russia in the past. There is, moreover, to be the "open door" for trade. In Tibet, with which, as concerning China, we are most particularly interested, both Powers recognize the suzerain rights of China, and agree to let it absolutely alone, entering into no negotiations except through China. This engagement does not exclude the direct relations between British commercial Agents and the Tibetan authorities provided for in Art. V. of the Convention between Great Britain and Tibet of the 7th September, 1904, and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and China of the 27th April, 1906; nor does it modify the engagements entered into by Great Britain and China in Article I of the said Convention of 1906.

It is clearly understood that Buddhists, subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, may enter into direct relations on strictly religious matters with the DALAI LAMA and the other representatives of Buddhism in Tibet; the Governments of Great Britain and Russia engage, as far as they are concerned, not to allow those relations to infringe the stipulations of the present arrangement. The two Governments respectively engage not to send representatives to Lhasa, and to refrain from obtaining any concessions whatever. In an annex, Great Britain reaffirms the Declaration, signed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and appended to the ratification of the Convention of the 7th September, 1904, to the effect that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by British forces shall cease after the payment of three annual instalments of the indemnity of 25,000,000 rupees, provided that the trade marts mentioned in Article II of that Convention have been effectively opened for three years, and that in the meantime the Tibetan authorities have faithfully complied in all respects with the terms of the said Convention of 1904. It is clearly understood that if the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by the British forces has, for any reason, not been terminated at the time anticipated in the above Declaration, the British and Russian Governments will enter upon a friendly exchange of views on this subject. Meanwhile, for three years, and apparently as an extra precaution against trouble, all scientific expeditions into Tibet are to be discouraged.

The English mail of the 5th October was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

The cholera scare is abating. There were only seven deaths last week, and three new cases, all from the same batch of importees.

An American bluesocket who refused to pay his ricksha fare, and assaulted the Indian constable who interfered, was yesterday fined \$5 by Mr. Haselard at the Magistracy.

Last night the members of the Royal Engineer Variety Club held another of their successful concerts at Wellington Barracks. There was an excellent programme of sentimental and comic songs which were well received by an appreciative audience.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Singapore informing them that the crushing of the Babo Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd. for the past month yielded 1057 ozs. gold from 5292 tons stone, and cyanide, 216 ozs. from 860 tons.

A Chinese hawk, who was arrested by a lokong on Sunday night, had a friend standing by who told the constable to let him go. As the officer would not comply with his request he struck him on the face and a struggle ensued which ended in the assistant being manhandled to jail. Yesterday he was brought before Mr. Haselard at the Magistracy, and fined \$50.

A lokong made an important capture on the s.s. Shan Lee on Sunday night. He searched a passenger broker and found him in possession of arms and 150 rounds of ammunition, besides 18 letters addressed to people in and around Hongkong. For infringing the rights of the Postmaster-General in carrying the letters, and for being in possession of the arms and ammunition, Mr. Haselard yesterday fined him \$125.

A Chinaman discovered a novel and a risky method of evading payment of tram fare on Sunday. He was discovered lying on the footboard on the side opposite to which passengers boarded or alighted from the car. When brought before Mr. Haselard at the Magistracy yesterday he declared that he did not contemplate evading payment of his fare but intended offering the money nearer the end of his journey. His Worship did not believe him and imposed a fine of \$7 with the alternative of fourteen days in prison.

GREAT CHINESE FETE AT HONGKONG.

DATE FIXED.

The fete organized by leading members of the Chinese community is to take place. The promoters have obtained the sanction and countenance of the Government. Processions will take place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of December, with fish lanterns and all the usual gorgeous paraphernalia of a first-class Chinese spectacle. The news is now spreading in the neighbouring provinces of China, and the city that week is bound to be thronged with people. The showpeople are all pleased. We hope it may serve as a recovering point for our local trade depression.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 4th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (Acting Puisne Judge).

MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Auction was brought by Hug Sham to recover from Lau Kwong the sum of \$105 due from the defendant as guarantor. Mr. E. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.

Mr. Harding informed his Lordship that the plaintiff was a subscriber to two money loan associations, and the defendant was guarantor of those associations. The claim from him was as such guarantor under his acknowledgment in writing.

Plaintiff, in her evidence, stated that the amount of the claim was still due, and that defendant, as head of the associations, had given her a written acknowledgment of it.

Cross-examined—Why were these associations not carried through?—My eyes are bad. Is it not a fact that the head of these two associations was Cheung Lam, the defendant's wife?—I handed the money to the defendant.

The constituents of these associations were women only, were they not?—Men too.

Can you give me a name?—If you look at the book you will see them. How do I know?—Argument followed as to whether the document on which the suit was brought was an acknowledgment or a guarantee and Mr. Kong Sing asked for his Lordship's ruling on the matter.

His Lordship said he was not prepared to answer the question off hand, but he would consider the point.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that he would call witnesses for the defence to prove that the defendant's name was not Cheung Lam. But before advancing that defence he submitted that having regard to the books exhibited, the first association was an illegal company under section 4 of the Companies' Act, as it contained more than 20 names. His other defence, a technical one, was that the paper put in was not a guarantee within the meaning of the Statute of Frauds, therefore the plaintiff could not succeed upon it.

After hearing further evidence, his Lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

NORWAY.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Powers have combined to guarantee the territorial integrity of Norway.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Conservative papers point out that the municipal elections throughout the United Kingdom show a crushing defeat of Liberal and Socialist candidates.

AMERICA'S CRISIS.

LONDON, November 4th.

The financial anxieties of the United States will probably call for a special session of Congress.

SHANGHAI RACES.

HEAVY GOING.

SHANGHAI, November 4th.

There was a soft course for the opening races of our Jockey Club's Autumn meeting.

MAIDEN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Half a mile. 19 entries.

Mr. Ballous' Antares, 158 lbs. (Mr. Soboroff)

Mr. Manchester's Snippet, 155 lbs. (Mr. Ralston)

Mr. N. W. Hickling's Maybury, 155 lbs. (Mr. Johnstone)

Time, 1.02 4/5.

CRITERION STAKES.—Value, Tls. 400. One mile. 23 entries.

Mr. Faircliff's Racedale, 155 lbs. (Mr. Crighton)

Mr. Quibee's Rurio, 152 lbs. (Mr. Moller)

Mr. John Peel's Cotswold, 158 lbs. (Mr. Johnstone)

Time, 2.13 3/5.

MAIDEN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 400. Three-quarters of a mile. 43 entries.

Mr. Beverly's Taunton, 155 lbs. (Mr. Reid)

Mr. California's Earthquake, 152 lbs. (Mr. Vida)

Messrs. Toog & Speeloe's Hunter, 158 lbs. (Mr. Wullkumier)

Time, 1.36 3/5.

CLUB CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Two miles. 27 entries.

Mr. Henry Morris' Heathfield, 155 lbs. (Mr. Master)

Mr. 'ephew's Caseler, 155 lbs. (Mr. Lawrence)

Mr. Criterion's Juggers, 152 lbs. (Mr. Lawrence)

Time, 4.41 4/5.

BRITISH NAVY CUP.—Presented. One mile. 16 entries.

Mr. Ballous' Gemini, 155 lbs. (Mr. Soboroff)

Mr. Fast's Marbles, 161 lbs. (Mr. Alderton)

Mr. Mellow's St. Olaf, 158 lbs. (Mr. Cumming)

Time, 2.15 3/5.

FAH-WAH STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. One mile and a half. 29 entries.

Mr. Harley's Morisk, 155 lbs. (Mr. Crighton)

Mr. Marine's Argante, 155 lbs. (Mr. Vida)

Uncle Charlie's Maryland, 158 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)

Time, 3.36.

ECLIPSE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 300. One mile and a quarter. 37 entries.

Uncle Charlie's Colorado, 155 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)

Mr. Fernando's Currie, 152 lbs. (Mr. Lawrence)

Mr. Twooves' Polo Stick, 158 lbs. (Mr. Master)

Time, 2.56 3/5.

AUTUMN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. One mile and a quarter. 33 entries.

Mr. Beverly's Brookton, 155 lbs. (Mr. Reid)

Mr. G. H. Potts' Manch King, 161 lbs. (Mr. Cumming)

Mr. Quibee's Codrio, 158 lbs. (Mr. Moller)

Time, 2.48 2/5.

WHANGPOO STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. One mile and a half. 35 entries.

Mr. John Peel's Eglington, 155 lbs. (Mr. Johnstone)

Mr. Fernando's Lamash, 155 lbs. (Mr. Lawrence)

Messrs. Toog & Speeloe's Salmon, 152 lbs. (Mr. Springfield)

Time, 3.33 3/5.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* sailed from Shanghai and is due to arrive at this port to-day at 10 a.m.

The G.H. Line str. *Gledogan* left Singapore on the 3rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 5th inst.

The M.M. str. *Polymenion* with the next French Mail, left Singapore yesterday at 8 p.m. for this port via Saigon.

The O. & O. str. *China* will sail from Yokohama to-day, and is due to arrive at this port via Manila on the 15th inst.

AMERICA CUP.

SIR T. LIPTON'S CHALLENGE WITHDRAWN. IMPROVEMENT OF YACHTS.

Sir Thomas Lipton has with regret come to the decision that a race for the America Cup cannot be sailed. The committee of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, Kingstown, had under consideration the business connected with the challenge for the America Cup, when the following letter from Sir Thomas Lipton was read:

Dear Mr. Smyth—I am duly in receipt of the copy of cablegram received by you from the New York Yacht Club, and I note with great regret and much disappointment that the club finds itself unable to accept the challenge.

While recognizing the responsibilities of the members of the club as trustees of the America Cup, it might be pointed out that when the deed of gift was drawn up, the developments which have taken place in regard to modern racing yachts could not have been foreseen. I have already competed three times under the conditions of the deed of gift, with modifications arranged under the mutual agreement clause, and my personal experience of these contests is such that I consider the handicap of having to design a vessel of the type which has been gradually developed during recent years, which vessel shall be of sufficient length taken with safety on its own bottom across the Atlantic, entirely precludes the possibility of competing on equal terms with a vessel which is not compelled to make an ocean voyage.

My present challenge was drawn up with a view to complying with the principal condition of the deed of gift and at the same time encouraging the type of vessel which has been approved and adopted by the New York Yacht Club. The spirit of yacht racing, apart from the pleasure derived from it, is in my mind only desirable so long as it serves the purpose of improving the type of vessel engaged, and it was in that spirit that I desired to challenge under the rules so wisely adopted by the New York Yacht Club some three years ago for application to all its races.

I recognize that the members of the club are well within their rights in deciding as they have done, yet I am sorry they have not been able, under the mutual agreement clause, to meet me in my wish to have a race under their own universal rule, which, in my opinion, encourages a very wholesome and desirable type of yacht.

In view of their attitude, however, there is nothing but to abandon the idea of a contest for the present, although I am always prepared under mutually satisfactory conditions to arrange a race.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS J. LIPTON.

After consultation, the committee cabled the following reply to the New York Club:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of cablegram signed by the committee and committee of the New York Yacht Club, with reference to the challenge for the America Cup, forwarded by this club on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, Bt., which cablegram I have placed before the committee of the Royal Irish Yacht Club at their meeting to-day, and I am desired by them to express their regret that your committee have been unable to accept the said challenge.

At the same time, I beg to append copy of a letter received from Sir Thomas Lipton:—Yours faithfully,

Richard C. McE. Smyth, Hon. Sec.

Mr. McCormack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, replying to an inquiry from the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, enclosed a copy of the resolutions despatched to Sir Thomas Lipton. The response to the Royal Swedish Yacht Club was sent by mail.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the New York Yacht Club had received the Swedish inquiry on the day previous to the meeting when Sir T. Lipton's challenge was declined. Prince Wilhelm, who is officer in the Swedish Navy, is really interested in yachting, and it is thought that he has arranged for the challenge with his associates.

During his recent visit to New York and Newport he was much in the company of yachting enthusiasts, and has possibly been inspired by them with the idea of challenging for America's Cup.

ASIATICS IN CANADA.

THE CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

According to a gentleman whom the special correspondent of the "Times," now at St. John, New Brunswick, considers "independent and trustworthy," the situation with regard to the anti-Asiatic movement in British Columbia is due to the following causes:

An over-zealous labour union system has forced the price of white labour beyond its market value. There has been a persistent campaign by Socialist street orators, many shiftless and discontented, and some Americans. The local political situation also is responsible—that is to say, political parties both provincial and Federal, have nursed this element in the community for years for the labour vote. The late provincial Government was held by the threat for years by the balance of power in the hands of three Socialists, not of the Kier Hardie type, but degenerate demagogues. The same labour vote which polled in the local House for Conservative candidates has been consistently Liberal in Federal politics. Both votes, it is to be feared, are largely influenced by monetary considerations.

Everything in politics there, says the correspondent, is disposed of by a few "bosses," whose misguiding followers incited the mob.

The Japanese invasion from Honolulu is certainly a factor in the case. No one except a few mad dogmists thought that there were too many Orientals in the provinces until they came, and there became current a report that thousands of Japanese had taken permits to come to Canada. The Anti-Asiatic League was formed from the Trades and Labour Council in the first instance, but it has since been largely augmented by all classes whose purpose it is to agitate for a "white Canada." The league held a parade thousands strong, who listened to addresses by labour speakers and a few others. The president of the league is a wordy bartender who graduated as a walking delegate. He is a German by birth, and has been successively an American and a Canadian. He has been in Canada for some years. A fair speaker, over-bold, and under-polished, he has guided the destinies of the league since its inception. There will soon be a Federal election. Whether that has anything to do with it or not, the organ of the Dominion Government, here has been nothing more nor less than an agitation sheet for the labour unions.

The correspondent thinks that, unless the Government seriously grasps the immigration question, there will always be an agitation in that part of the Dominion. There will probably be nothing approaching an attempt at secession, but it will be talked of and threatened. Unless the question is solved the effect will be to prevent an influx of white labour. If it were possible to get enough Europeans to do the work under normal conditions and to leave the population of British Columbia would vote for it. Thus the question really comes down to a problem of labour.

ADSETTS TO DIE.

The appeal for mercy of Adastie, the American convicted of murdering the woman Dayton, has not been granted, the Governor in Council seeing no reason for commuting the sentence. The execution will probably take place on the 11th inst.

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

The Scottish Masonic Quadrille Association have begun another series of dances, the first of which was held last night in the City Hall and was characterised with the sociability and pleasantness which have made these assemblies so popular. It is not too much to expect that the success of last winter's series will be repeated. Certainly the dance last night gave promise of it. The company was not too numerous and there was ample room on the floor which was in excellent condition. Mr. J. J. Blake, the energetic and courteous secretary, who was assisted by a capable committee drawn from the four lodges constituting the association, had made adequate arrangements, while Mr. J. McLeod and Mr. J. Sibbit were assiduous in the duties of M.C.s. Machado's band supplied the music, and a programme of twelve dances was gone through with manifest enjoyment. The general committee was composed as under: District Grand Lodge Scottish Freemasonry, Dr. G. P. Jordan Dist. Gr. Mr. Messrs. F. Howell H. B. Bridger, G. Watkins. Lodge 1. John, No. 618 S.C.—Messrs. Jillinga, Craik, Allan, Anderson, Lodge Naval and Military, No. 843 S.C.—Messrs. A. W. Hill, J. J. Blake, J. McLeod, H. E. Lowther, Lodge Eastern Scotia, No. 923 S.C.—Messrs. A. Ritchie, W. Stewart, D. Hargre, J. Sibbit.

DR. MARTIN'S BOOK.

The Awakening of China, by W. A. P. MARTIN, D.D., LL.D. (Hodder and Stoughton, 16s. net. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.)

There is no foreigner now living, not excepting even Sir Robert Hart himself, who has a truer experience of China than Dr. Martin. An American missionary, writer, and professor of international law, formerly president of the short-lived Chinese Imperial University, Dr. Martin first arrived in China in 1850, only eight years after the Treaty of Nanking had formally recognized the results of opium war by opening five ports to British trade. Since then he has spent ten years at Ningpo, one at Shanghai, forty at Peking, and three at Wuchang, on the banks of the Yangtze. He is now once more at Peking, attracted thither, as he tells us in his preface, after a short visit to his native land by the "fascination of the grand spectacle" which has supplied him with the two greatest works of his life, his *China in Transformation* and this book, which is admirably written and illustrated, is divided into three parts, of which the third, "China in Transformation," comprising the latter half of the volume, is the most important. The Boxer was showed the Chinese that their assumption of superiority to Western nations was a baseless delusion without the physical force to assert it, while the Russo-Japanese war showed no less plainly that by assimilating the scientific knowledge of the West an Oriental people were fully capable of holding their own with the most advanced military Powers of Europe. The two events following so quickly upon the wave of reactionary tendencies which had overwhelmed the reforming enthusiasm of the young Emperor Kwang-su, have undoubtedly imparted a powerful stimulus to the rulers of China and, what is more important, though less immediately obvious, to the Chinese people themselves. In his enthusiasm for the Dowager-Empress and in the high expectations which he bases on the report of the high Commission recently despatched to study the institutions of Western nations, Dr. Martin has been betrayed into as undue optimism. If in any sense the long reign of the Dowager-Empress deserves to be described as "the most brilliant in the history of the Empire," the fact is due wholly to external pressure which China has reacted with the most obvious reluctance, displaying, the moment that pressure has been withdrawn, a positively astounding capacity for reverting to its former condition of inertia. Dr. Martin's book is more sketchy than his opportunities excuse, and we find indications that it was compiled for distant readers with less care than such a man might have bestowed upon it. It might for the most part have been written by any American of short residence in a treaty port, after diligent reading of authorities and of the current newspapers. Hongkong railways are by no means so advanced as the author makes out, and we suspect he has misread some newspaper allusion to a more project. In view of recent deplorable events in California and British Columbia the chapter which deals with the Chinese boycott of American goods will be read with interest. Dr. Martin, as might be expected, deplores the hardships imposed by the American Exclusion Acts, though he regards the boycott as "an encouraging proof that Orientals are adopting our methods." The following is his account of an interview with the President:

"On November 16 [1905] I was received by President Roosevelt. Running his eye over the documents which I placed in his hands he expressed himself on each point. The grievances arising from the Exclusion Laws he acknowledged to be real. He promised that they should be mitigated or removed by improvement in the mode of administration; but he held out no hope of their repeal. 'We have one race problem on our hands and we don't want another,' he said with emphasis. The boycott which the Chinese have resorted to as a mode of coercion he condemned as an aggravation of existing difficulties. The interruption of trade and the killing of American missionaries to which it had led made it impossible, he said, to turn over to China the surplus indemnity, as he had intended. 'It seems a pity the President did not maintain that stand. There is comparatively little discussion of the subject of missionary activity in China, but in a short chapter the author deals with 'the agency of missionaries in the diffusion of secular knowledge in China,' which shows how missions have promoted education and medical knowledge, and mentions the interesting experiment which has been made of writing Chinese with Roman letters. 'This experiment,' says Dr. Martin, very truly, 'has proved successful beyond a doubt.' It is not too much to expect that in the lapse of ages the hieroglyphs of the learned language will for popular use be superseded by the Roman alphabet, or by a new alphabet recently invented and propagated by officials in Peking." Dr. Martin in this compendious reference to Chinese affairs shows that he is no time-server. He is very severe on the American speculators who obtained railway concessions merely to hold and sell again.

THE NEW BILLIARDS.

POSITION OF THE ARC-OVAL TABLE.

The inventors of the arc-oval billiard table had a serious purpose in view when they set out to explore the possibilities of the angles of rebound of the parts of the area of the two large and two small circles which go to form the long and short sides of the arc-oval. Of recent years the green cloth has not excited that potent fascination which it was wont to possess. Many reasons have been advanced. "Bridge" is a more popular game, and a perfectly adequate explanation in the dreary monotony of the "freak" snooker stroke which has come to be, because of the exigencies of the struggle for supremacy the stock-in-trade of the leading professional players to the diminution of all the charm pertaining to variety.

After the recent play at the National Sporting Club, it can be truly admitted that the purpose of the inventors has been achieved. It may be that with further knowledge the arc-oval table will be found to harbour possibilities as disastrous to the open game as the present "two quires" table. But John Roberts and Weisner have not approached their discovery as yet. The prehistoric "curly and merrily" is innocent of tricks when compared with the new table.

Time after time Roberts played what appeared to be perfectly obvious strokes with astonishing results. There was all the old wizardry, delicacy, and scenery so long as the cue balls were left severely alone, but the moment they were touched the unexpected happened. John Roberts is handling a cue which must remain to be answered in the light of future results. The area have opened up an entirely new field of study in the science of billiards. To say that the "freaks" which Roberts and Weisner deal with are inevitable under the new conditions is obviously absurd.

The element of luck can be reduced to a minimum. The statement is that of an expert, and even the most cursory study of the explanatory geometrical figures is convincing. No other form of billiards affords the same variety of single problem, and it eliminates the difficulty in finding the angle vector on the ever-changing curve of the oval or ellipse.

The new game should become popular. There is, as it is at present played, no monopoly about it, and the scientific player will find ample scope for his ingenuity in developing the game. At the same time the amateur is satisfied with the two-queueable, and it might be well to consider whether the removal of the pockets of the arc-oval table would not establish it as the table of the cannon game, thus placing it on a more satisfactory basis than it would occupy as a rival of the established table.

BYGONE CHILDREN.

A lady has written an interesting book called "English Children in the Olden Time." In its early pages we are given a comfortable feeling by the mere statement that "babies were certainly washed, and washed by a fire, in very early days, and that in a most comfortable picture of a lady's bed-chamber, from the fifteenth century, we see a nurse dressing a baby in front of a blazing wood fire." So, too, the fear of "too much darning and fond cooing," expressed in a later century, is an eloquent pleasant proof that children's lives were not entirely made up of book and birchrod. But it must be acknowledged that the prevalence of illness is depressing; the children of Elizabeth's reign began to attend school at the age of seven, and the hours were from six to eleven and one to six; instead of becoming completely stupefied, as might have been supposed, they seem to have acquired an astonishing amount of learning. Mrs. Godfrey refers to the peripatetic reiteration of our day that "modern children are so precocious," and pertinently bids us remember the children of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; their knowledge of Latin at the age of five was not looked upon as matter for special wonder. As for the red, its ubiquity is truly appalling; other records than Mrs. Godfrey's attest to its abuse in every age. Would-be reformers protested, but apparently with small results. The stupid brutality with which children were treated is again in the reader's retrospective vision; he wishes that necromancy could revive some Elizabethan and other parents and pedagogues, and that vengeance might be wreaked upon them. But it was not all birch; there is little of it in a most entertaining chapter, "Nurture in the King's Courts," which appeals to the almost universal enjoyment of little facts about other people—to the love of gossip, in so many words. "The Babe's Book" was written in 1475 for the instruction of "six children," the Count of Edward IV., and contains some delightful maxims and precepts.

Do not dip your meat in the salt-cellar, nor put your knife in your mouth; taste of every dish, but when your plate is taken away, do not ask for it again; do not hawk your meat like a labourer; . . . When the meal is over, clean your knives and put them away; keep your seat still you have washed, then go to the high table and stand until Grace is said.

Erasmus, too, has some remarks to make on manners; polite and impolite, which decorum forbids us to quote but which make capital reading. The chapter on the Puritan child would be saddening were it not so irresistibly ludicrous. At this date we can enjoy the luxury of laughing over Jane's assertion to parents—"Your child is never too little to go to hell," and that of the "graciously schoolmistress"—"Every mother's child of you is by nature children of Wrath." Jane's father further suggests to parents—"Put your child on your knees and getting their Catechism and the Scriptures and getting to pray and weep by themselves." Poor children! The very boys and sucklings responded to the call, and we read of "A child that was admirably affected with the things of God when he was between two and three years old. With a brief account of his death," of "A Notorious Wicked Child that was taken up for Begging and admirably converted. His Holy Life and Joyful Death when he was nine years old," "Mr. John Longman, who at five and a half could repeat perfectly the Assembly's Shorter Catechism and would frequently question a sister younger than himself whether she put her trust in God."

AMAZING SPEECH BY A BISHOP.

THE ERA OF SOCIALISM AND CO-OPERATION.

A striking speech on Socialism was made by the Bishop of Stepney in addressing a crowded men's meeting in connection with the Church Congress at Exmouth last month.

"We see the tide of a great movement, which, whether we like it or not, is going to be the life of the people of England in the twentieth century," said the Bishop. "There is abundance of luxury, but there is appalling abundance of poverty. The nineteenth century forgot it is not enough to produce wealth lavishly, it is important how it is distributed. A reaction was bound to come, and some of us welcome it. The nineteenth century was the period of individualism and competition. The twentieth century will take its place as the era of Socialism and co-operation."

"What is to be the attitude of the Church? It cannot be one of mere opposition. The question is not whether we can arrest it, but whether the influence of Christ can lead and guide it; whether it can be made a movement which is gradually and fruitfully, or suddenly and dangerously; whether it will be a movement of peace or of violence, of justice or injustice."

The Church, he added, could belong to no party. They might sympathise with the labour movement, but they must remain in the middle, and have no party attachments. The great national movement now in course of organisation against the serious menace of Socialism has aroused the various Socialist organisations in London to abnormal activity.

The most striking step has been taken by the Social Democratic Federation in the shape of a list of "immediate reforms." No more striking illustration of the complete upheaval of society contemplated by Socialists could be found than is contained in this amazing programme. Its principal items are as follow:—

- Abolition of the National Debt.
- Abolition of all indirect tax (licensing).
- Institution of cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritances exceeding £300.
- Free maintenance for all attending State schools.
- Public ownership of food and coal supply.
- Nationalisation of the trusts.
- Establishment of State pawnshops.
- Public ownership of the drink traffic.
- Free State insurance against sickness and accident.
- Abolition of standing armies.
- Abolition of courts-martial.

The Social Democratic Federation are making it impossible for any one to mistake their objects. In a new pamphlet they admit they are preclaiming and preaching the class war, and urge it to the utmost. They appeal to working men to carry on the war by making themselves masters of their own country and of all its resources, political and material.

They openly advocate trusts and similar monopolies, and claim that when industries reach the trust form they are ripe for socialisation.

Dealing with the Army, they are the foes of all forms of patriotism and allege that standing armies are simply instruments of oppression and aggression in the hands of the dominant class.

The Fabians have already arranged a series of elementary lectures on Socialism, which will be held in London during the winter. During October their lecture programme for London alone includes no fewer than twenty-four organised meetings, while the street-orator and park-orator will be at work in every borough. A new Fabian group, called the "Socialist League," has been formed in South-East London, and lectures are being arranged in every corner of the metropolis. A campaign is also being organised the object of which is to promote the spread of Socialism among students at the various universities.

SEA POWER.

NEW NAVAL BASES FOR GERMANY AND THE STATES.

It is announced on good authority, says the Berlin correspondent of "the Standard," that in the near future the port of Wilhelmshaven will become the headquarters of the German Navy instead of Kiel, which is regarded as being too remote from those waters in which the German fleet would necessarily operate in the event of war. A few docks are being constructed with all possible rapidity at Wilhelmshaven, and other necessary preparations are being made to provide accommodation for Germany's greatest warships at this port.

These preparations will be completed by the end of 1908, and Wilhelmshaven will become the principal base of the German Navy early in 1909. The main Drednoughts, two of which will be completed by that time, will be assigned to Wilhelmshaven, as their home port, as well as the most powerful battleships of the German fleet.

A despatch from Washington states that the naval programme which will be laid before the next Congress is a stupendous one, aiming at placing the navy in complete readiness for war. This programme, it is added, has the full support of the President. Pearl Harbour, an inlet with a narrow mouth a few miles west of Honolulu, will, under the new proposals, probably become the great naval base for the Central Pacific. Brewerton will have increased dock accommodation, and Guam (in the southernmost part of the Mariana Islands), and Saipan Bay, in the Philippines, will also be made fortified naval stations. The President will insist on a big battleship programme, looking to the creation of another great fleet in the Atlantic.

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

BOYCOTT OF ROYAL FAMILY.

All the ex-Ministers and leading men of the Opposition threatened to abstain from attending the reception of the Crown Prince at the Naval Arsenal, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's return from Africa and from offering their congratulations to the King and Queen.

The newspapers here publish extracts from the Portuguese South African Press commenting on the lack of cordiality which Lord Selborne is stated to have shown in receiving the Crown Prince of Portugal, and previously, the Governor General of Mozambique, Captain Azevedo Coutinho, at Pretoria. The journals remark upon the enthusiasm of the reception which was given to Lord Selborne's predecessor and to the Duke of Connaught when they visited Lourenço Marques. The papers add, however, that the brilliant receptions accorded to the Crown Prince at Johannesburg and in Natal compensated for Lord Selborne's coldness.

THE PEACE OF THE PACIFIC.

The largest of the oceans has up to the present time played only a comparatively small part in history; it has in fact justified its title. But the tendency of events goes to show that this condition of things is not likely to continue. The world's political centre of gravity is slowly but steadily shifting in accordance with Berkeley's prophetic aphorism, and the naval achievements of Dewey at Manila and Togo at Tsushima may be regarded merely as introductory illustrations of these warlike convulsions which are almost inevitably destined to be played out upon that vast expanse of sea stretching from Kamohakha to New Zealand, and from Panama to Singapore.

The interests concerned in the area thus indicated are almost world-wide in their extension, and, if not at present sharply conflicting, are at least sufficiently complex to contain numerous potentialities of danger. On the American side of the Pacific no problem exists nor is one likely to arise in the immediate future. Chili, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia are only technically, but not in any comprehensive sense, to be classed as communities of the Pacific, the seafaring possibilities of Canada upon her western side have hardly commenced to develop, and the United States, as represented by the coasts of Oregon and California, stand remote and, as it should seem, indifferent with respect to the larger affairs of the Pacific. This, however, is very far from being really the case. Her ownership of the Sandwich Islands and her status at Samoa act as links in a chain which drags the United States beyond her natural boundaries, while finally the possession of the Philippines places the United States as a partner, player, or protagonist—whichever we like to term it—in the solution of the problem of the Pacific.

The component parts of this problem are concentrated on the Asiatic side, where, in addition to the American constituent just referred to, there is the indigenous element represented by Japan, the semi-indigenous by Australia and New Zealand and their dependencies, and the European by the Crown Colonies of this country, and by the larger possessions in the Eastern Pacific of France, Germany, and Holland. It is something in the nature of an open secret, a fact tacitly understood but not explicitly acknowledged, that each membership in the hierarchy contributes its own peculiar probability of furnishing occasion or providing a pretext for international complication. The semi-settlement arrived at in the case of the New Hebrides is obviously only temporary in its character. The matter has for the moment been patched up simply because France and England, being good friends, did not care to present to a definite conclusion an issue in which neither party felt itself to be vitally interested. But sooner or later a rearrangement will be found necessary, in which Australia will probably claim to play a prominent part even the predominant part.

Though not superficially apparent it may very well be that the greatest peril to the peace of the Pacific lurks insidiously but insistently in the condition of the Dutch Colonies. For more than ten years a smouldering fire, being good friends, did not care to present to a definite conclusion an issue in which neither party felt itself to be vitally interested. But sooner or later a rearrangement will be found necessary, in which Australia will probably claim to play a prominent part even the predominant part.

The German Colonies in the Pacific are physically insignificant and fiscally unprofitable, but they give the Empire a status in that region, and, if opportunity offered, would serve as a convenient jumping point to expansion. The telegraphic cable convention with Holland in 1901 was generally regarded as a test case, and the preliminary steps in that direction. As we have seen, there is no difficulty in the way but the Pan-Germanic Party are by no means blind to the immense prospects of increased wealth and influence in the East which would result from the possible inclusion of Holland as a Federal State of the German Empire. It is, however, by no means certain that the Dutch Colonies would go with the Dutch Kingdom. In the case of the West Indies the Monroe Doctrine would surely be called into play, and in the East Indies it is far from unlikely that an Oriental equivalent would be called into existence. Japan is beyond question the principal, indeed the only, Pacific nation for the others are essentially extraneous. The natural ambitions of Japan have been somewhat thwarted by the entry of the United States, but there is some reason for believing that the peaceful transfer of the Philippines is not one of the impossibilities of history. In any case Japan could hardly be expected to welcome the advent of one of the Great Powers of Europe into a position of superior territorial magnitudes to herself, and it is this consideration which may at any moment render the Dutch East Indies a danger to the peace of the Pacific.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 4th at 12.30 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in N.E. Japan, and a slight rise has taken place also over S. Japan and the China coast.

A high pressure area lies over China to the North of the Upper Yangtze and pressure is increasing over the S. part of the China Sea. Gradients are slight to moderate. Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N. winds, fresh; showers to fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

The fourth article contributed to the *Times* by the Rev. Lord William Grosvenor-Coill reads as follows:—In speaking of the future of missions there are obviously many factors to be considered. First, there is the internal condition of the country itself; then there are the external influences, such as those of the neighbouring nations, especially that of Japan, who is linked with China by an intellectual sympathy founded on that greatest of all bonds—a common classical literature and a common religious history. Then there are the mysterious moral influences which make the Chinese so weak in character that they cannot resist any temptation, any pressure—a weakness which shows itself most clearly in the national vice of opium smoking. Lastly, there are the special characteristics of the missions themselves, these are many, though, perhaps, regrettably, they are grouped under the two heads Catholic and Protestant—a division which tends to become more accentuated than in other countries because the Protestant missions are chiefly English-speaking and a large proportion of the Catholic missions speak French.

Turning first to the internal condition of China. In the previous articles I have already told how everybody seemed to expect a revolution, and whether that revolution would be bloodshed or not there seems to be some difference of opinion. Some informants told me that they thought the revolution would be solely a dynastic one in character, that the Chinese had learnt to regard the Manchus as foreigners, that they were taken with the cry of "China for the Chinese," and that they would not rest till they had freed themselves from what they now considered as a foreign yoke. They pointed out that this would be quite in accordance with historical precedent. The change of dynasty has always been accomplished in this way, and the revolution was an effort which would have been successful if Gordon and other European officers had not sided with the Chinese Government with their skill. If these informants are right, it is obviously impossible to form even an outside estimate as to the probable course of events, as the flood of war must leave China in a wholly different state from what it was before, a state which may be bitterly hostile or else friendly disposed to Christianity, and may be either with about the same amount of probability. Others, however, are bound to add that among them were several Chinese gentlemen—think that there will be no such tragic end to China's rapid progress. They frankly said that the object of every Chinaman is to get rid of every foreigner, more especially of the commercial foreigner, and that the reason Western knowledge is now so universally sought after is because there is a universal desire to render the presence of Europeans unnecessary in the country. According to these prophets, China will follow the example of Japan, and the future solution of mission problems and the future solution of the question of the opium trade will be in the hands of that country's affairs. If these prophets are right it is, as I said in my last article, the course of wisdom so to bind the infant Churches in China to those of other lands that, when left alone in the face of a possibly hostile civil power, they may be able to appeal for moral support to their original teachers. Which of these two prognostications is correct I will not attempt to decide; for, as an old resident in China put it when I asked him this question, "After three months' residence in China every body can prophesy with confidence as to the future, but after forty years one feels one has not lived long enough in China to understand the Chinese." All one can say with certainty is that the present movement is very rapid. A French missionary described it as "vertigineux." Every one is disconcerted with the present state of affairs, and every one is confident that the future will be bright—the ruling classes because they realize the superiority of other countries, the coolie class because it realises the comparative prosperity of other lands, and every body believes that power and prosperity could be China's lot again if she had an efficient and modern form of government.

As regards the present, the government is vacillating, because its principle is always changing. It is, of course, impossible to stand much more to describe the intrigues going on within the Palace; but the outward and visible sign of these intrigues is a constant change in the officials. Apparently, the point of advantage for which all are now manoeuvring is to be in command of the troops at the time of the death of the present Emperor, especially of the garrison at Peking; and this point is not without interest to mission work, for this reason, that if any man in Japan, a very important factor in the development of China, is given to understand that such is the ill-feeling existing between China and Japan that nothing but the necessities of war or revolution would ever allow China to call in Japan; but those necessities know no law, and a conflagration in China might be regarded as a greater evil by the Chinese civil power than the domination of Japan. As yet, the Japanese have considerable influence in the Chinese army, owing to the fact that many of the officers are trained by the Japanese. I went once to college for military orders which were taught and offered by Japanese. I saw the boys march out, and they looked a very smart body of young officers. In the rooms we saw another sign of the times in the false pig-tails left off while in military uniform and only reassumed with civil dress. It was noticeable that the only foreign language taught was Japanese. The Japanese influence is also being felt in another direction, and a direction which leads to a more serious consideration of the opium trade. At present it is going year by year to the University of Tokyo an active revolutionary propaganda is going on. This fact and all that it implies was especially pointed out to me by an Italian who had spent many years in China; though, when I submitted his views to English people of experience in Chinese affairs, they repudiated them as altogether too improbable and too Italian in their character. But if Japan is to play its part in Chinese history, her direct influence will hardly be favourable to European missions. At present it is generally regarded by missionaries as distinctly injurious. Though the Government is not hostile to Christians, her students are much inclined to free-thought; and among the Chinese students who have studied in her Universities this rationalism is, according to the evidence of everybody, only too obvious. The Young Men's Christian Association is to believe, carrying on a really excellent work at Peking, and at other centres of civilization, and it is doing a great deal to stem the tide of infidelity in this most important body of men, a body whose opinions are vital to the future of China, still the evil that has been done is very considerable. Two students not a missionary the other day in a distant province of China. They said, "We do not now believe in Confucius any more than you do in Moses since Darwin abolished Moses." Many missionaries regretted the materialistic tendency of Japanese thought. They pointed out that, corrupt and

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SKIN AND SCALP DISORDERS CURED

Man Was Rapidly Losing Hair—Another Member of Family Suffered with Eczema of the Hands for Ten Years—Both Happy to

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"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies."

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my hair has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies."

"A member of our family periodically suffers for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, but without success. Finally, she was advised to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. Edward Allen, 65, Denmark Road, South Norwood, S.E., March 28, 1906."

A SINGLE SET OF Cuticura Remedies

Consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, is sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

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Depot: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; New York, 10, Broadway; San Francisco, 10, Market St.; Hong Kong, 10, Queen's Road Central; Shanghai, 10, The Bund; Yokohama, 10, The Bund; Kobe, 10, The Bund; Osaka, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Singapore, 10, The Bund; Batavia, 10, The Bund; Surabaya, 10, The Bund; Medan, 10, The Bund; Palembang, 10, The Bund; Sumatra, 10, The Bund; Java, 10, The Bund; Celebes, 10, The Bund; Sulu, 10, The Bund; Mindanao, 10, The Bund; Philippines, 10, The Bund; Iloilo, 10, The Bund; Zamboanga, 10, The Bund; Davao, 10, The Bund; Cagayan, 10, The Bund; Baguio, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Singapore, 10, The Bund; Batavia, 10, The Bund; Surabaya, 10, The Bund; Medan, 10, The Bund; Palembang, 10, The Bund; Sumatra, 10, The Bund; Java, 10, The Bund; Celebes, 10, The Bund; Sulu, 10, The Bund; Mindanao, 10, The Bund; Philippines, 10, The Bund; Iloilo, 10, The Bund; Zamboanga, 10, The Bund; Davao, 10, The Bund; Cagayan, 10, The Bund; 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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are so marked for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.U., 5th Rd. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with the Government Notification No. 725, THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 9th November, the anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of His Most Gracious Majesty KING EDWARD VII. Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 1736

TO LET

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS—7 Rooms and 4 Bathrooms, lately colour-washed, painted and repaired throughout. Electrical fittings, &c., can be taken over at a valuation. Apply to H. Care of DENISON, RAM & GIBBS. Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 1739

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "POLYNESIESE." Captain Broo, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 11th inst. For Freight, or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 2

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship "EASTERN." Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at Noon. This well-known Steamship is specially fitted for Passengers, and has Refrigerating Chambers, which ensure the supply of Fresh Provisions, too, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamship is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. 1707

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KAMSANG." having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 6th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. 18

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "CANTON." having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of this Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY, the 2nd inst., at Noon. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 3.30 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. 9

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY. 38, Wellington Street. MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL. DRAWN WORK, EMBROIDERY, BEST PEWTER WARE AND CANTON GRASS CLOTH, &c. Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1685

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED. A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per share free of tax has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, thus making a total of 15% for the year ending 28th February, 1907. Coupon No. 9, to be payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. 1745

INTIMATIONS

THE KWONG TUNG MERCANTILE ADMINISTRATION OF THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY CO. LTD. CANTON.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that according to the Company's New Regulations re Tenders, samples must be submitted for such articles as Rails, Sleepers, Bolts, Nuts &c., &c. Heavy Goods such as Locomotives, Cars, Engines &c., &c., excepted. Samples must be submitted in duplicate, one to be deposited at the Company's Store House, and the other sent to the Company's Head Office. On arrival of goods a deputy will be sent to inspect same. The Public is further informed that it is strictly prohibited to pay any Commission or Remuneration whatever to any Member of the Company's Staff in connection with any Tender or Purchase. WONG CHIU PING, Vice-President. Canton, 1st November, 1907. 1735

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. CHEYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

THE SHOW will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS on THURSDAY, the 14th November. Intending Exhibitors are notified that information of the classes in which they intend to exhibit should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, 6, Beaufield Arcade not later than THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1907. L. GIBBS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 30th October, 1907. 1739

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the KWONG MI HONG firm of No. 133, Des Vaux Road Central Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and of No. 73, Pak Hok Chan Street, Honan, Canton in the Empire of China have on the 14th day of March 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following series of TRADE MARKS, viz:—

MARKS Nos. 1 to 4 INCLUSIVE. (a). A representation of two cupids in the act of flying, the one on the left is holding a bow and the one on the right is holding a crown of laurel; beneath the cupids are scattered flowers. (b). Another portion of the Mark is represented by the factory of the Kwong Mi Hong firm in Honan Canton, facing the Canton River and a small panorama of Canton with river steamers on the river, and the bow of a river steamer is seen moored to the quay wall near the factory. (c). The words "Kwong Mi Hong" and the characters 廣美香 MARK No. 41. (d). A representation of an Indian Mosque near the sea or river in front of which is the representation of an elephant with an Indian on its back and a boat on the sea or river near some cargo on land. Some palm trees are seen in the background together with a representation of two cupids, one holding a bow and the other a crown of laurel flying above the spire of the Mosque. (e). Another portion of the Mark is represented by another Indian Mosque, and in the foreground is a bridge on a river or stream with the representation of a man on horseback riding across the bridge. A boat with one occupant is seen on the river or stream, and some palm trees are seen in the background and on the right hand side. (f). The words "Kwong Mi Hong" and the characters 廣美香 MARK No. 42. In addition to the representation contained in marks No. 1 to 40 is a representation of a landscape showing in the background a line of hills with a town at the foot thereof and a bay with a steamer thereon, and in the foreground a tree, a carriage and factory. In the name of the said Kwong Mi Hong firm of the above address who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof. The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants in respect of substances used as food or as ingredients in food in Class 42. Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned. Dated the 4th day of September, 1907. GOLDREING & BARLOW, Solicitors for the Applicants, 10, Queen's Road Central. 1456

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the YEE FOONG LOONG (怡豐隆) Firm of No. 8, Shin Kee Street, Canton in the Empire of China have on the 6th day of August 1907 applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK, viz:—

The words "Lee Qua," and the representation of a Fish below the said words in the name of the said YEE FOONG LOONG firm who claim to be the sole Proprietors thereof. The Trade MARK has been used by the Applicant in respect of "FIRE-CRACKERS" in Class 30. A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned. Dated this 4th day of September, 1907. GOLDREING & BARLOW, Solicitors for the Applicants, 10, Queen's Road Central. 1457

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the YEE FOONG LOONG (怡豐隆) Firm of No. 8, Shin Kee Street, Canton in the Empire of China have on the 17th day of August 1907 applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK, viz:—

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AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (TUESDAY)

the 5th November, 1907, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co.'s Godown, Kowloon, 43 Pieces GALVANIZED IRON WIRE ROPES from 1 in. to 4 in.

5 Coils GALVANIZED IRON WIRE ROPE from 1 in. to 3 in.

7 Pieces FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE from 2 in. to 4 in.

14 Coils FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE from 1 in. to 5 in.

4 Bales COTTON WASTE, Large and 24 CAST IRON STOVES. (All more or less damaged by Salt Water.) Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 1757

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WANTED.

MARRIED COUPLE or BACHELORS to Share Large and Comfortable FURNISHED HOUSE on upper level. Tennis and Stabling. Apply by letter to A. A. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 1748

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE GENTLEMAN, experienced in Sale of Beverages. Apply with references to T. S. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 25th October, 1907. 1709

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after this Date all Receipts and Contracts or Orders for Goods—purchased in connection with the business of this Hotel must be SIGNED by HO SHAU CHEUNG (何壽章) and HO MANYUK (何文玉) or either of them, otherwise the Proprietors of this Hotel will not be responsible for same. NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the Proprietors of the Hotel will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by any of the employees unless signed by either of the above Signatories. CONNAUGHT HOTEL PROPRIETORS. Hongkong, 24th October, 1907. 1707

NOTICE.

A new Contractor's Shop having been opened under the style of "HOP HING CHONG & CO." in the same street as ourselves we respectfully beg to ask our Customers to kindly address any order or other communication intended for us to No. 45, Graham Street. HOP HING CHUNG, Builder & Contractor. Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 1689

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CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIAN SILKS, CHAPES, CANTON LINES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES, CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Kindly note that the above Articles are suitable for presents for Christmas and New Year. Inspection earnestly solicited. D. CHELLABAM, 2, D'Almeida Street. Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 1749

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1706. SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel). The property contains by admeasurement 103,950 square feet. Crown Rent, \$238.00 per annum. For further particulars, apply to GOLDREING & BARLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1494

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c. TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 385 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER. Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 in PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply—GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1106

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PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE MRS. GILLANDERS "CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1530

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE "BRASIDE" A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate. Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen"). Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

TO LET. TO LET. NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. Cheap Rental. Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION. Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1677

TO LET. OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1800

TO LET. HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Apply to—E. D. SASSOON & Co., Comprodeors Department Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1362

TO LET. NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. One FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 1691

TO LET. A 9 ROOM HOUSE, with Tennis Lawn and out-houses. Good view of the harbour. 13, Macdonnell Road. Apply to—Dr. HO KAI, Barrister-at-Law, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. 1664

TO LET. UPPER Level, TWO ROOMS, in private family. Tennis Court. For particulars apply to E. H. L. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 29th October, 1907. 1735

TO LET. GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 1633

TO LET. THE WHOLE of the SECOND FLOOR of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated; 13 in number, besides kitchen, pantry, bathroom, servants' quarters etc. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply to YEE SANG FAT & CO, Sam's Address, Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1627

TO LET

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. Nos. 27, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 31, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

TO BE LET OR SOLD. WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—IN WANGCHAY ROAD. GARDEN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Su table for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET. FIRST Class European Houses, Leohiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue Kowloon. Apply to—HEWAN & CO., Care of China Merchants S. N. Co. Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1590

TO LET. "HATHERLEIGH," CONDUTT ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRATA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Condutt Road. FLATS in MORSTON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 1160

TO LET. SHOPS and FLATS in Des Vaux Road Central. No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon. No. 3, EAST TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE

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AAOEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-EN-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1906: £17,837,119.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 287,500 0 0
II. FUND... 3,867,220 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1461

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1906. 29

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Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S fortnightly service to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORT every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1896. 8

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STORE, Mr. H. RUTTON-JEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 38, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF, STALL, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

THE POPE AND MODERNISM.

[By Father George Tyrrell in the Times.]

As an argument the Encyclical falls dead for every one who regards its science theory as obsolete; for all who believe that truth has not been stagnating for centuries in theological seminaries, but has been steadily streaming on, with ever-increasing force and volume, in the channels which liberty has opened to its progress. It is to the elaborate picture of "modern" Catholicism it opposes no equally elaborate picture of scholastic Catholicism, it is because this latter is assumed as well-known, or may be inferred from its counterpart, as substance from shadow. Let us, however, take a parting glance at the substance before passing on.

Religion is derived by deductive reasoning from natural and miraculous phenomena. God is not reached through inward religious experience, but by argument. The divinity of Christ and Christianity can be thus argued so as to secure the understanding. The Roman Catholic Church, with the Pope, the sacraments, and all its institutions and dogmas, was, in its entirety, the immediate creation of Christ when upon earth. There has been no vital development, but only mechanical unpacking of what was given from the first. The Scriptures were dictated by God, and are final in questions of science and history. All doctrinal guidance and ecclesiastical authority is mediated through the infallible Pope from God to the Church. The Church is the purely divine recipient of the guidance so received. The Bishops are mere delegates of the Pope; the priests of the Bishops. The laity have no active share of any kind in ecclesiastical concerns; still less in the so-called growth of the Church's mind. Obedience and pecuniary support are their sole duties. Science is subject to the control of scholastic theology; secular government is subject to the control of ecclesiastical government in mixed matters. Jurisdiction is in the same order; only in different departments. There has been no true enlightenment and progress in modern times outside the Church. There is no element of truth in any other religious system.

For the Middle Ages with their static modes of thought, their crude conceptions of government and authority, derived from Pagan Imperialism, their view of physical law as analogous to civil law, imposed or abrogated at the will of the law-giver, there was perhaps no other way of apprehending Christianity, which, however, is older than, and therefore separable from, these categories. The Encyclical holds to such categories still, but rightly or wrongly, the world has swept them aside; nor will any argument, however ingenious, which assumes their validity receive the slightest attention. No such *intentional* optimism need be hoped or feared.

To do him justice, the Pope shows but little confidence in the spiritual weapon of logical argumentation; and, though the secular arm is somewhat weakened since the good old days, he trusts mainly to what may be done in the way of external repression and coercion. In spite of the long and strenuous efforts of Leo XIII. to enforce scholasticism, it seems that the ailment of "modernism," for the most part educated in seminaries, is a profound ignorance of scholasticism. One wonders irresistibly whether a profound knowledge of scholasticism might not have something to do with his defection. However, where Leo and numbers of his predecessors failed, Pius X. hopes to succeed by precisely the same onslaughts. Then professors and their pupils are to be watched, the former to be deposed or put to obscure and humiliating employment, the latter to be dismissed on the slightest symptom of the epidemic. Infected literature is to be dragged from the hands of clergy and laity, censorship to be re-enforced for the thousandth time, remonstrances of the lower clergy to be discouraged, diocesan inquiries to be established to spy and denounce, in the fashion exemplified by Mgr. Montagnini, and all the traditional machinery of ecclesiastical coercion to be set going.

But by way of sop to science, and to mitigate the apparent obscurantism of the Encyclical, an academy of Catholic scientists is to be founded. Here, which we are told "will be a living apology for Catholicism," the Vatican, while promoting their work, says the *Echo de Paris*, "will direct their labours and prevent their authors from exceeding the limits of revealed doctrine and placing themselves in opposition to it." This is plainly an extension of the idea which gave birth to the Biblical Commission, and will not doubt be as fruitful of enlightenment to the world at large. We may be sure that such problems as in no wise encroach on the somewhat inflexible and wide-spread territory of scholastic philosophy and theology will be discussed with the utmost scientific freedom.

Whether the educated laity, on whose "intellectual exigencies" and claims to recognition the Encyclical expends so much sarcasm, will be enthusiastic or patient enough to furnish the necessary funds is another matter. This unfortunate need of funds is undoubtedly favourable to that "most destructive doctrine which is already making its appearance, and introduces lay-folk in the Church as factors of her progress." For nothing is more ingrained in the modern mind than that those who are taxed should be represented, and that those who contribute have a right to know what is done with their money.

Should the repressive measures of the Encyclical be successfully carried out, which is rather difficult to imagine, it is to be feared that modernism, to whose astounding energy, versatility, and diffusion the Encyclical bears reluctant testimony, will be simply driven underground to the catacombs, there to grow and strengthen and organize itself against the not distant day when it shall be able to break forth again with gathered impulse. In spite of such barriers it will come in—unhappily, but with a dangerous rush. It took two centuries to kill Jansenism, whose roots were far fewer and feebler than those of modernism; and whose direction was against, rather than with, that of advancing civilization. If the Pope makes, or seems to make, martyrs and confessors, he may only drive the right wing of modernism into closer sympathy with the left, and win for the whole compact body the admiration and moral support, not only of the outside world, but also of multitudes of Catholics who, however indifferent or antipathetic to modernism, are modern enough to dislike any appearance of moral violence and intolerance, and, still more, any attempt to ascribe intellectual errors to bad faith and to evil motives of which God alone is judge. The Encyclical plainly desires to enlist the sympathies of other religious bodies in its condemnation of "modernism," insisting over and over again that their principles are subversive of all religion indiscriminately. But for this end it identifies Catholicism far too closely with scholasticism, and makes it too plain that it recognizes no logical alternative between extreme ultramontanism and rank atheism. Protestants will see clearly enough what they might expect from a "restoration of all things" according to the mind of the Encyclical; nor will they care to embark on their religious treasures in so frail a skiff as is furnished for them by an obsolete science theory.

Nor will sarcasm, satire, and invective attract the truly charitable and devout to a system that seems to stand in need of such weapons of the flesh.

The harsh intellectualism, the almost fierce antagonism to all laxer religious experience and union with God which pervades the document, will probably alienate the sympathies of multitudes who, in spite of a hundred repugnances, are continually drawn towards the Catholic Church as the mother of saints and mystics and who see in mysticism that firm basis of religion which no logic, no argument from motion, can ever supply. And as devout souls will be shocked, so cultivated minds will be revolted by a blow struck, not merely against the "modernists" of today, in principle, against their spiritual ancestry—against those names in the past to which Catholics most readily appeal in proof of their Church's contribution to enlightenment and progress. Have they not been proud, and justly proud, of Newman and Rosmini, and Paschal, and Maubillon, and Richard Simon, and the Bellarmians, and of numberless pioneers in the fields of historical criticism, and dynamical methods of thought and anti-rationalist philosophy—of men who in life and after death have been torn and slandered by scholastic theologians, but who held out bravely for a deeper Catholicism and won respect for a cause which their adversaries had made childish and ridiculous? Such pride is struck dumb by the Encyclical, which would compel us to say that these men were in the Church, but not of it. Nay, it is doubtful if sympathy will abound even where it might most be looked for—with those who, like Mr. Spencer Jones and his friends, are out-Heroding Herod in the cause of sacred tradition, but who may now be brought to a sense of the logical issue of their tendentiousness. In one quarter alone will the document be received with unqualified and most significant approval. Scholastic and scholastic, born of one mother—the "all-or-nothing" principle—have ever joined hands and forgotten their differences over the prostrate defender of a *via media*. They hate one another; but they hate him more. One wishes them joy of their alliance.

The scepticism of the more aggressive sort is always delighted at any new proof of the essential security of Catholicism, always indignant at "modernism" who try to separate it from the medieval expression and show that it is adaptable to every age. And Rome naively welcomes this indignation, heedless of its source and motive; and greedily swallows the supercilious compliments of her enemies, in her eagerness to bring the testimony of any sort against the hated advocate of the *via media*.

One cannot help wondering what effect this Encyclical will have on the prospects of Catholic Universities and of Catholic education in general. Certainly the Pope cannot be accused of any sort of astute opportunism. Never was man more honestly fearless and reckless in the cause of his principles; nor is it possible not to admire the strength, however little one may approve the direction, of this vigorous blow from the shoulder. But will this clear exposition of the tenets of scholastic theology and of its claim to control of doctrine to history and science, will the frankly inquisitorial methods by which this claim is to be enforced, will this root-and-branch repudiation of what moderns believe to be enlightenment, encourage modern Governments to entrust the Pope's episcopal delegates with the control of public education? The question answers itself. No modernist has any right whatever to be surprised at this Encyclical; though he may perhaps be surprised at the unusual courage and candour which, throwing aside all customary diplomacy and equivocation, is not afraid to present to an astonished world the full logical consequences, practical as well as speculative, of scholastic theology in all their naked ungenerality. After all, it is only what he has been working and hoping for—a clear and final demonstration of the futility of pouring new wine into old bottles; of the attempt to gather the experience of the twentieth century under the categories of the thirteenth; of "coming to terms" with an age that is dead and buried—in a word, of coquetting with the impossible. He should see that the Encyclical full blossom and expression of a tendency which for centuries before the Reformation was struggling with its opposite for mastery over the Church, and which then, under the name of the Counter-Reformation, was pushed to this logical and inevitable development by the industry of an order devoted to the principle of absolute and even totalism. Thought by history, God's great logic-mill, which has worked out both these sixteenth century solutions—the solution of unfettered authority, the solution of unfettered liberty—to their impossible results, he will see the need of going back to the point of divergence and inquiring whether wisdom, for which those times were unripe, may have lain neither with Luther nor with Ignatius, but with Erasmus and Colet; and whether, in the light of three centuries of necessary but costly experience, the problem of liberty and authority may not now be for a moment happier solution, modern Governments, or the happier systems, be built up into something more durable than either. His own position is unshaken by this Encyclical. Neither the engendered enthusiasm of *la bonne presse*, nor the extorted acquiescence and unanimity of a helplessly subjugated episcopate, nor the passive submission of uncomprehending sheep-like multitudes will deceive him into thinking that this Encyclical comes from, or speaks to, the living heart of the Church—the intelligent, religious mind, truth-loving minority. He knows that it is not a change of mind, a single opinion among the millions of Catholics, even should it silence the tongue. Its authority is, for him, not a question of form or formula, but of fact. Not even the extreme theologians will pretend that an encyclical of this kind has the slightest claim to be considered an *ecumenical* and so far "infallible" utterance. It is a disciplinary measure preceded by a catena of the personal opinion of Pius X. and his immediate *entourage*. Why this "compendium of all heresies" was not considered worthy of an *ex cathedra* pronouncement is not easy to explain, except by certain fear of cutting off all means of retreat in the event of victorious assault. The new theory of quasi-infallible utterances, claiming all the force, and accepting none of the responsibilities, of *ecumenical* decisions, demanding absolute inward assent to avowedly reversible propositions, is of no account with the "modernist," on whom, therefore, the "Rome louche" of the journalists falls flat. As for courage, suspension, and excommunication, they belong to the logic of the position, and he will expect them as a matter of course. They were the portion of his spiritual ancestors, who in past ages so often saved the Church, sick unto death with the panderisms of scholastic rationalism and the *vain* theologism.

No so-called modernist who understands the logic of his own position, who is proud of his spiritual ancestry, who realizes that union with the Church depends on inward reality more than on outward form, will be moved from his position by any act of fanatical violence of which he may be the object. His faith is not something that can be annihilated in a moment by the word of a angry Bishop. Much as he may prize the sacramental bread of life, he

prizes still more the unalloyed bread of sincerity and truth. To concede would be to allow that his calculations were in the right; that Catholicism was bound hand and foot to its scholastic interpretation and to its medieval Church policy; that the Pope had no duties and the people no right. It would be to abandon what he believes to be the truth, at the moment of its greatest betrayal.

What he will most deeply regret is the loss of one of the Church's greatest opportunities of proving herself the saviour of the nations. Rarely in her history had the eyes of all men been upon her more expectantly, in the hope that she might have been for the clearing millions, for those who are troubled by the vague hunger for God on which the Encyclical pours such scorn. Protestantism in its best thinkers and representatives had grown dissatisfied with its rule, antithesis to Catholicism and was beginning to wonder whether Rome too had not grown dissatisfied with her rigid medievalism. The "modernist" movement had quickened a thousand dim dreams of reason in the enthusiastic hopes. When Pius X. comes forward with a stone in one hand and a scorpion in the other, thousands of the most deeply religious souls scandalized by the crude identification of scholasticism with Catholicism, will be kept from the Church and from these graces, sacraments, and helps to which they have infinitely more right than many "children of the kingdom." Nor can the wholesale alienation of the educated classes, with its implied contempt of the clerical mind, tell otherwise than disastrously on the less educated multitudes, already rapidly falling away from the Church, who in these matters invariably follow from afar the fashion of their betters. The scandal of the strong is over the greatest scandal of the weak.

One thing is certain. Not only in spite of, but because of, the repressive measures of Pius X. "modernism" has made more rapid and startling advances in the last five years than in the preceding twenty. Whether this larger dose of the same medicine will cure or aggravate the disease is yet to be seen. The value of the prescription depends usually on the truth of the diagnosis. While making praise and curiosity the sources of the evil, the Encyclical does not explain how these causes, always and everywhere at work, have suddenly become fruitful in this particular form at this particular time. It bewails, but does not explain, "that league which, disregarding differences of race and religion, binds all the critics and historians so tightly together." It marks as an inexplicable marvel the almost frenzied energy, the unity, and versatility of the modernists; nor does it inquire why "so few new ideas always goes hand in hand with a hatred of the scholastic method." There are causes of our remedies may be far worse than useless.

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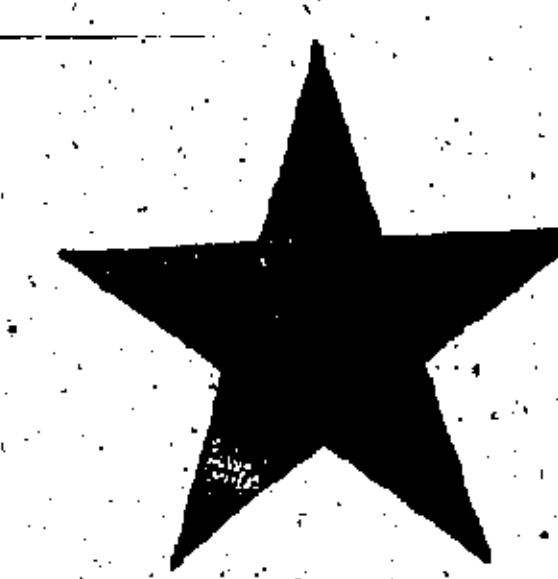
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Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

1322

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ASTARA, British cruiser, 3rd Nov.—Mira Bay.
CHIRVEN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 4th Nov.—Shanghai 1st Nov, General—Chinese.
HAIRAN, French str., 377, Anderson, 3rd Nov.—Hoikow 2nd Nov, General—A. R. Marty.
HUE, French str., 705, J. Pannier, 4th Nov.—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoikow and K. C. Wan 3rd Nov, General—A. R. Marty.
ISCHIA, Italian str., 2,874, Dini, 4th November—Bomby and Singapore 29th October, General—Carlowitz & Co.
KING ALFRED, British cruiser, 4th Nov.—Mira Bay.
KURUCOW, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 4th November—Tientsin 30th Oct, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LONGSANG, British str., 1,902, S. J. Payne, 4th November—Manila 1st November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MORMOUTH, British cruiser, 3rd Nov.—Mira Bay.
NABRANG, British str., 2,191, E. Wheeler, 4th Nov.—Calcutta via Suez and Singapore 29th Oct, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SHUNYANG MARY, Jap. str., 3,960, K. Kawara, 3rd November—Shanghai 31st Oct, Flour, Cotton Yarn and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
SOLSTAD, Norwegian str., 897, K. Thorsen, 4th November—Newchwang and Chefoo 28th Oct, Bean—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co.
TELMACHUS, British str., 1,370, J. Williams, 4th Nov.—Saigon 30th Oct, Rice and General—Chinese.
TIENTSIN, British str., 1,227, E. Monkman, 4th November—Wuhu 29th Oct, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 4th November.
HAIRAN, British str., for Swatow.
Johanne, German str., for Hoikow.
Kiwaning, British str., for Canton.
Singon, British str., for Hoikow.
Tientsin, British str., for Canton.
Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

4th November.
HAIRAN, British str., for Kobe.
HAIRAN, French str., for Hoikow.
HAIRAN, British str., for Durban.
KAGOSHIMA MARY, Jap. str., for Singapore.
WASHING, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French str. **HAIRAN** reports: Fresh moonsoon with high swell.
 The British str. **Namsang** reports: Moderate N.E. moonsoon and sea, fine and clear weather.
 The British str. **Telemachus** reports: Light to fresh N. to N.E. winds and fine weather, strong head sea latter part of passage.
 The British str. **Kiwaning** reports: Light southerly winds to fresh S.W. port, moderate N.E. to N.W. winds to Port, smooth sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

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Kowloon DOCKS.—**Nail, Meleld, Patahan, Amigo, St. Enach, Descent, Pitanulok, Lektin, Cosmopolitan DOCKS**.—

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"**HAIRAN**,"
 Captain J. S. Rutch, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 5th inst., at 9 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
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 30, Managers.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. 1758

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
 "LIGHTNING,"
 Captain E. Fay, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 6th Nov., at 3 P.M. instead of as previously advertised.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. 1758

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE, ODESSA AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
 THE Steamship
 "KIEW,"
 will be ready to lead about Middle of November.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 25th October, 1907. 1713

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).
 THE Steamship
 "SCHUYLKILL,"
 Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on the 30th November.
 For Freight, &c., apply to
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK,
 Oriental Freight Department,
 (Hotel Mansion).
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. 1721

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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 Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. 10

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To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong ("h.") midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNKO	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th inst.
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	ERNEST SIMONS	Frean. str.	—	Girard	MELCHERS & CO.	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA SUEZ CANAL	CANTON	Sued. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	End of November.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIA GIBRALTAR &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brohm	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst.
NAPLES & GENOA VIA SINGAPORE &c.	ROON	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—	Dini	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Döhren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
CONSTANTINOPLE, ODESSA & BLACK SEA PORTS	KIEW	Aus. str.	—	A. Petri	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 9th January.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	OCEAN MONARCH	Rus. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 21st inst.
VANCOUVER VIA HANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SCHUTTKILL	Am. str.	—	Anderson	STANDARD OIL CO.	On 8th inst.
VI TORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	MONTEAGUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 30th inst.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHAWMUT	Am. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DARWIN &c.	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	W. von Seiden	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	McArthur	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MOJO	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Minagawa	MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE	NICHIREI MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TAIYUN	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	About 15th inst.
JAPAN	PRINZ SCHOENMUND	Ger. str.	—	Jurissar	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
TIENTSIN	TUJIWONG	Ger. str.	—	T. H. Liebman	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Focke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUEICHO	Ger. str.	—	G. Roth	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AMOY & FOOCHEW	PRINZESS ALICE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	SILENIA	Ger. str.	—	T. Saraga	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, B.N.R.	MELCHERS & CO.	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIAN	Frean. str.	—	Broo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	G. A. Peters	MELCHERS & CO.	End of November.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	SLAM	Ger. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 9 A.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	PAKHOI	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	I. Sakurai	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	HAITAN	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Roach	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KWANGSI	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. Stolt	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. W. Wall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KANSU	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Speed	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Monkman	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SEKCHUN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. D. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Jameson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. V. Outerbridge	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 16th inst.
MANILA	RUW	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. Finlayson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Doughton	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. Sumbill	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	E. Eby	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Sawyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	Quick despatch.
JAVA PORTS	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	Fauder	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
	TIPANAS	Dut. str.	—			

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 FOR STRAITS TO SAIL.
 "CHEONGSHING" Wed'ay, 6th Nov., 10 A.M.
 "NAMSANG" Friday, 8th Nov., Noon.
 "HAUPANG" Friday, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
 "CHONGSANG" Friday, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
 "LOONGSANG" Friday, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
 "FOOKSANG" Tuesday, 12th Nov., 3 P.M.
 REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.
 Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65 Return \$100
 "Penang 85 " 120
 "Calcutta 165 " 250
 * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on 1 through bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. TURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	H. W. Almond	Manila	On 8th November.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 16th November.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGER.
 Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 16

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).
 S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 8th November.

For freight and further information apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. 18

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
 ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
 GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	"SIAM"	End of November.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"CANTON"	End of November.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 9

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

By the steamers "BREITENBURG," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILENIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples, Southampton or Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
 SILENIA ... 5th November.
 SCANDIA ... 2nd December.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.
 SILENIA ... 11th December.
 SCANDIA ... 9th January.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:
 SILENIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 5th Nov.
 DORTMUND ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 20th Nov.
 SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Dec.
 C. F. D. LAEISZ ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 14th Dec.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD:
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, ORLEANS, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TENERIFE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

SITHONIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 25th Nov.
 * SILENIA ... NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 11th Dec.
 SCANDIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 25th Dec.
 SCANDIA ... NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 9th Jan.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this Steamer. Saloon and cabins amply fitted, throughout by electricity. Duly qualified Doctor and stewardesses carried. Laundry on board.

12

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJO, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
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* SHAWMUT ... 9,606 E. V. Roberts ... On 15th November.
 * TREMONT ... 9,606 T. W. Garlick ... On 10th December.
 * SUVERO ... 6,332 W. Shotton ... On 4th January, 1908.
 * KUMERIC ... 6,332 Cowley ... On 28th January, 1908.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

* The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
 Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 7

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
 (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR NAPLES, AND GENOA.
 (Without transhipment in Bombay.)

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

(Taking cargo at conference rates less 2/6d and usual rebates.)

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to MESSINA, and LEBRON also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"
 Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th Nov., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 4

For MOJO.

THE Steamship

"NICHIREI MARU,"
 Captain R. Minagawa, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight apply to

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. 1759

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"
 Captain Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th November, at 1 P.M.

The steamer connects at Colombo with one of the Co's Australian steamers bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "TONKIN" ... 26th Nov.
 S.S. "POLYNESIAN" ...

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL," SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—BALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY AND NIGHT.
FRESH WATER AND ICE, SHIP'S STORES AND PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.
Floating Dock available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.
For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong,
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS, 12200
Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 5th Nov. NOON.
MANILA	"PAMING"	On 5th Nov. 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 5th Nov. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 6th Nov. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KLUKIANG"	On 7th Nov. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 8th Nov. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TIENHSIN"	On 9th Nov. 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 9th Nov. 4 P.M.
TIENHSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Nov. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Nov. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 16th Nov. 4 P.M.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th Nov. 4 P.M.

MANILA ZAMBOANGA PORT
DAEWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COOK TOWN, CAIKINS,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCE-
STON, NEW ZEALAND
MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE,
and PERTH
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS 11
Hongkong, 5th November, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "SOSHU MARU"	Capt. T. SURUGA	WED. DAY, 6th Nov., at 7 A.M.
AMOY AND FOCHOW		
TAMUI VIA SWATOW "DAIJIN MARU"	Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY 10th Nov., at 9 A.M.
AND AMOY		

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong 5th November, 1907.
T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. G. ROTH	Tuesday, 5th November.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ROON" Capt. G. MEINERS	Wednesday, 6th Nov., at NOON.
MANILA, FRIEDR. WILHELM- HAFEN, SIMPSONHAFEN, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. V. SENDEN	Thursday, 7th Nov., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	About Friday, 15th November.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBIL	Beginning of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHERS & CO.,**
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1907.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.	30th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 21st Nov.	9th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 19th Dec.	6th Jan.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 16th Jan.	3rd Feb.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 32½ days from YOKOHAMA
and 29½ days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10
Intermediate on Steamers 240, .. 242.
and 1st Class Railways

First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the
American Continent.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates,

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, BORNEO, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	About 6th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 7th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. R. A. Peters	About 15th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon, 16th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

PASSENGER SEASON 1908.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY BY THE MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

	Tons Reg.	
"BUELOW"	8,001	ON MARCH 11TH.
Capt. FORMES.		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON MARCH 25TH.
Capt. VON BINSER.		
"PRINZESS ALICE"	10,911	ON APRIL 8TH.
Capt. POLACK.		

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO
LAND PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

MELOHERS & CO.,
General Agents. 1365

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure
from Hongkong 9.30 P.M. (SATURDAYS excepted). Departure from Canton at
5.15 P.M. (SUNDAYS excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric
Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's
Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs.
E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—
Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. Agents. 1492

A Good Appetite
comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily
be obtained by using

Beecham's Pills.
They are a reliable remedy for the cure of

BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,
and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.
They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken
according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.
BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.
Sold at all Druggists and by all Medicine Vendors.
In Hongkong, 112, 113, 114 and 25.

MARTIN'S

**APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands
of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first
sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be
administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their
popularity. At all Chemists and Druggists, or send for the
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Capsules,
Cubes, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.
Each capsule bears the name (MIDY)

**LADIES' SAFE
REMEDY**
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
**APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAU)**
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny
royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 2, r. Vivienne, Paris

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the

Gutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
SHIPPERS
Gutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG.

VISITORS TO CANTON.
Should purchase
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,
BY THE PEARL RIVER.
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "FATHMAN"
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	REMARKS.
ACARA, British str., 3,174, Wm. Hume, 18th October—New York 27th August, Oil— Standard Oil Co.	
AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, Philip H. Goring, 30th October—San Francisco 2nd, and Shanghai 27th Oct., Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	
AMIGO, German str., 822, T. N. Baltzen, 1st November—Haiphong 27th and Hoihow 30th October, General—Jensen & Co.	
ANGHEIM, German str., 1,001, C. Kampel, 1st November—Hongkong and Swatow 31st Oct. Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, P. M. B. Lake, 1st Nov.—Tientsin via Coast Ports 25th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
CHUNSHANG, British str., 1,417, D. A. King, 3rd Nov.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 27th October, Rice & General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
DEWINT, British str., 1,562, Jenkins, 20th Oct.—Saigon 24th Oct., Rice and Mail— Chinese.	
DRUPAR, Norwegian steamer, 1,102, J. Blig, 30th Oct.—Bangkok and Swatow 20th Oct., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
ELLEN RICKMERS, German str., 5,000, H. Pape, 29th October—Mojji 23rd October, Coal— Bradley & Co.	
EMPERESS OF JAPAN, British str., 5,940, H. Pybus, R.N.R., 20th October—Vancouver B.C. 1st October, Mails and General— C. P. R. Co.	
HAIRAN, British str., 1,853, J. S. Roach, 3rd Nov.—Coast Ports 2nd Nov., General— Douglas, Lysak & Co.	
JOHANN, German str., 952, M. Island, 1st November—Hoihow 31st Oct., General— Jensen & Co.	
KANSU, British str., 1,143, J. Speed, 31st Oct. Nov.—Wuhu 25th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,746, M. Ntsu, 2nd November—Voji 27th October, Coal —Fukushima & Co.	
KIUKIANG, British str., 1,228, H. Wessell, 2nd November—Shanghai 30th Oct., General— Butterfield & Swire.	
KWANGSE, British str., 1,228, A. Stott, 31st Oct.—Nanshan 22nd, Dalry 24th and Chief 25th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 31st October—Shanghai 28th October, General—Chinese.	
LIGHTNING, British str., 2,122, E. Fay, 29th October—Calcutta & Singapore 29th Oct. General—David Sassoon & Co.	
MAUSANG, British str., 1,641, R. Honghton, 29th October—Sandakan 24th Oct., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MONTAGNE, British str., 3,953, S. Robinson, R.N.R., 18th October—Vancouver, B.C., 30th Sept., Mails and General—C.P.R. Co.	
MORTIMER, British str., 1,737, F. W. Batten, 19th October—Fremantle W.A. 2nd Oct., Sandak Wood—Simpson & Co.	
PAKHOI, British str., 1,454, French, 1st Nov. —Swatow 31st Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
PAKING, British str., 2,995, Rodway, 3rd Nov. —Shanghai 31st Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
PAWERTY, British str., 2,351, Sannard, 20th October—Tientsin 14th October, Ballast— Meyer & Co.	
PITSANULOK, German str., 1,280 D. Reimers, 28th October—Bangkok 21st October, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.	
SEITA, German str., 992, Desler, 29th October —Saigon 25th Oct., Rice—Jensen & Co.	
SHANTUNG, British str., 1,535, J. Robinson, 1st Nov.—Probolinggo 20th Oct., Sugar— Butterfield & Swire.	
SHINSHU MARU, Japanese str., 4,001, K. Nagata, 2nd Nov.—Mojji 27th October, Coal—Fukushima & Co.	
SINGAN, British str., 1,047, Jamieson, 24th Oct. —Haiphong and Hoihow 24th October, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.	
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, T. Suruga, 2nd Nov.—Shanghai 30th Oct., General— Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	
STANDARD, Norwegian str., 894, H. N. Ball, 1st November—Chefoo 26th Oct., Beans and Groundnuts—Waller & Co.	
TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. W. Oster- bridge, 1st Nov.—Manila 29th Oct., Hemp and General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TRUCER, British str., 5,905, J. Barwise, 2nd Nov.—Nagasaki 23th October, General— Butterfield & Swire.	
TUPANAS, Dutch str., 2,475, A. Pander, 2nd Nov.—Macassar 22nd October, General— Java-China-Japan Lijn.	
VOLUTE, British str., 2,593, C. Stott, 22nd Oct.—Bali Papan 15th Oct., General— Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
YCHOUGH, British str., 1,397, F. Northcombe, 30th October—Amoy 29th Oct., General— Butterfield & Swire.	

SAILING VESSELS.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted bark, 2,993, L. D.
Vance, 24th August—New York 1st May,
Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.
LAWHILL, British 4-masted bark, 1,950, 28th
August—New York, Case Oil—Standard
Oil Co.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch boat, 700 tons, 10 guns,
300 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham,
Hongkong
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser 4360 tons, 10 guns,
7000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee
Hongkong
Bedford, British cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine,
R.N., Hongkong Mifs Fy
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 910 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. G. W. Davidson, Shanghai
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 910 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. W. L. Bamber, Shanghai
Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L.
Majandis, Shanghai
Clio, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D.
S. Raikes, Hongkong Mifs By
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6
guns, 5700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Dickens,
Hongkong
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4360 tons, 10 guns,
7000 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, S'hai
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 235 tons, 6 guns,
4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darwall,
Hongkong
Hast, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,
4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickens,
Hongkong
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns,
3900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. A. Freeman,
Hongkong
Kent, armoured, 9540, tons, 14 guns, 22000
h.p., Capt. S. V. de V. Horsey, Hongkong
Kinz Alfred, British cruiser, Flag ship of Vice

Moorehen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,
Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, Sumshu
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 210 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Bay, R.N., Shanghai
Otter, torpedo boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,
6300 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Kiddle, Hongkong
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Walcott, West River
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210
h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Tickle, West
River
Spar, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Tennyson, Yangtze
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,
6300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson,
Hongkong
Tamar, receiving ship, 4690 tons 6 guns,
Commodore Stokes, Hongkong
Tsal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.
Comdr. H. R. Godfrey, Yangtze
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. West, Shanghai
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns,
6300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Dickens,
Hongkong
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons 410 h.p.,
Comdr. R. W. Glennie, Baia Bay
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 5
guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Cox,
Hongkong
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p.,
Lt. Comdr. G. R. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze
Woodcock, gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. G. J. Todd, Yangtze
Woodlark gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Knox, Yangtze

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.
Kaiser Franz Josef I, Austrian cruiser, 4,304,
Capt. Ferdinand Dübny, Northern Water
FRANCE.
Allouette, river gunboat, Lieut. Millet, Cochinchina
Argus, gunboat, 123 tons, guns, 590 h.p.,
Lieut. Jaunet, Canton
Caronde, gunboat, Lieut. Kerchoel, Saigon
Dédale, gunboat 445 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. J. Bost, Haiphong
D'Entrecasteaux, French cruiser, 8,000, Capt.
Tacon, Shanghai
Esturgeon, submarine, Saigon
Henri Riviere, gunboat, Lieut. Portier,
Haiphong
Jacquin, river gunboat, Lieut. Le Corolle
Annam-Tonkin, reserve
Javeline, destroyer, 330 tons, 7 guns, 300 h.p.,
Lieut. Sagot-Uvaucour, Saigon
Kersaint, gunboat 1250 tons, 6 guns, 2000 h.p.,
Comdr. Simon, Saigon
Lynx, submarine, Lieut. Ambruster, Saigon
Montcalm, cruiser (Flagship of Vice-Admiral
Richard, Commander in Chief), 9700 tons
12 guns, 11,500 h.p., Capt. Marthe,
Mousquet, destroyer, Lieut. Dachein, Rio
d'Along
Oly, gunboat, Lieut. Grollier, Yangtze
Païho, gunboat, Lieut. Maroland, Tongku
Païho submarine, Saigon
Pistolat, destroyer, Lieut. de Reinach Werth,
Baia d'Along
Protes, submarine, Lieut. Glorier, Saigon
Rapier, destroyer, 331 tons, Lieut. Vincent de
Bastignac, Saigon
Redoutable, battleship, (in reserve) 9347 tons,
8 guns, 6711 h.p., Bar Admiral de
Marcelles, Saigon
Sabre, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Mallies
Styx, armoured gunboat, 1793 tons, 10 guns,
1700 h.p., Dno, Saigon
Surprise, gunboat, 629 tons, 2 guns, 930 h.p.,
Lieut. Roque, Haiphong
Takiang, gunboat, Yangtze
Takou, destroyer, Com. Terquem, Saigon.
Vanban, torpedo-depot (reserve), 6150 tons, 23
guns, 4550 h.p., Hongky.
Vigilant, gunboat, 123 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. Brugnon, Canton

GERMAN.

Faust Bismarck, (Flagship), (103) tons, 36 guns,
14,000 h.p., Komte-Admiral Broussing,
Tientsin
Illis, gunboat, 1030 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,
Captain Küsel
Jaguar, gunboat, 90 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,
Commander Klob, Yangtze
Leipzig, cruiser, Commandant von Rithkorch
Paulhorn
Luch, gunboat 350 tons, 10 guns, 1344 h.p.,
Commander Hartog
Niobe, cruiser, Commandant Witschel
Thetis, cruiser, 2950 tons, 24 guns, 8900 h.p.,
Captain Chazal
Tiger, gunboat, 930 tons, 10 guns, 1330 h.p.,
Commander V. Albeke
Tsingtau, gunboat, 17 tons, 5 guns, 1330 h.p.,
Lieut. Brähler
Vaterland, gunboat—tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. de Sposetti

ITALIAN.

Vesuvio, cruiser, 2,145 tons, Baron de Saint
Piero, Shanghai

PORTUGUESE.

Rio Lima, cruiser, 720 tons, 7 guns, Macao

UNITED STATES.

Araya, gunboat, Ensign R. R. Riggs com-
manding, Cavite
Bainbridge, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons,
Lt. C. H. Woodward commanding
Barry, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. A.
E. Watson commanding, Manila
Callao, gunboat, 600 tons, Ensign Guy Whit-
lock commanding, Manila
Chattanooga, cruiser, 3100 tons, Commander
Lox, S'hai, Yangtze
Cincinnati, cruiser 3213 tons, Commander
J. M. Robinson, Amoy
Colorado, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Captain
Sidney A. Stanton
Concord, gunboat, Commander Bouak,
Manila
Elcano, gunboat, 630 tons, Lt. Commander
J. L. Jayne, Hongkong
Galveston, cruiser, 3100 tons, Commander
W. G. Cutler, Chfoo
Helena, gunboat, 1387 tons, Commander J. C.
Gillmore, Manila
Maryland, armoured cruiser, (13,50) tons, Capt.
John E. Ingersoll
Mondack, monitor, in reserve, Lt. Comman-
dor J. L. Purcell, Cavite
Paragua, gunboat, 201 tons, Ensign A. B. Reed
commanding, Cavite
Pennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons,
Capt. Thom S. McLean
Quincy, gunboat, Lieut. E. L. Bissot, Mani-
laleigh, cruiser, 3213 tons, Commander F. F.
Fletcher, Manila
Villaboa, gunboat, 317 tons, Ensign A.
Andrews commanding, Manila
West Virginia, armoured cruiser, (Flagship of
Rear Admiral Brownson), 13,500 tons, Capt.
Conroy H. Arnold

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1907.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails
from Hongkong and the dates of their

